BLOCKING THE WORK OF ESTAB-LISHING ARMY POST.

Wants More Money for His Tract of Land than the War Department Agreed to Pay.

RURAL

TELEPHONE SERVICE

MAY BE OPERATED IN CONNECTION WITH FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM.

Senator Fairbanks's Plan Meeting with Favor-Site for the Benjamin Harrison Statue.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- There is a possibility that the plan of the War Department to expedite the work of establishing the proposed army post at Indianapolis may be retarded by the attitude of John Roberts, one of the owners of a tract embraced in the site selected. Roberts has been here for the past week, and is evidently determined to secure more money for the land than was agreed upon between him and the officials. Through the efforts of Representative Overstreet everything had been placed in readiness for the transfer of all the tracts to the government when Mr. Roberts put in an appearance and made known his demands. While the Roberts tract is not indispensable, the officials desire that it shall be secured for the purposes of the government, and they will make every effort to induce the owner to sell. It appears that through some technical error the option of the government became invalid, although some of the officials believe the government can enforce the contract if the matter is taken into the courts.

Representative Overstreet called at the department to-day just before he left for Indianapolis to confer with the secretary of war and quartermaster general. He ex- the quartermaster's depot in this city was pressed disappointment that there should be any trouble at this late day, in view of the fact that if the plans of the department are held back it may not be possible to secure funds at this session to authorize the construction of buildings. Representative Overstreet feels certain that the present complications will be so adjusted as to permit litical scheme and that Colonel J. W. Pullof active building operations during the coming year, as planned by the secretary of

Senator Fairbanks to-day conferred with Postmaster General Payne relative to the establishment of a telephone service in connection with rural mail delivery. The senator has a plan, which he proposed in the last session of Congress, providing a special delivery service on rural routes corresponding to that employed in cities. In the case of the rural routes it is proposed to deliver special messages by means of the telephone. If the scheme is adopted it of a distinctive style for use only by those idea is regarded as an excellent one, and if Senator Fairbanks reintroduces his bill it will probably be approved by the post-

The Benjamin Harrison statue will be lowed during the investigation mapped out, erected in front of the Indianapolis public is denied in the strongest terms, and it is building if the memorial commission so decides. It is suggested here that the com- to the quartermaster general. It is true mission may not be disposed to take the that Colonel Pullman and Postmaster privilege offered by the government, in view of the fact that it will be extended in would permit, during Colonel Pullman's the form of a revocable license. This is visit, but anyone who knows Colonel Pullan uncertainty, some Indiana people think, which may not strike the commission fa- him in a matter of this kind. vorably. But Supervising Architect Taylor said to-day that if the monument is erected never be revoked. While it is unusual to permit the erection of statues or memorials in or near public buildings, the present inernment should make an exception, Benjanin Harrison having been one of the most minent men of his time. The authorities are inclined to encourage the idea of placing the statue in front of the Indianapolis public building for the reason that it will make the spot more attractive.

Postal officials are disappointed at the outcome of the trial of Daniel V. Miller, of | no one here knows anything about it. Terre Haute, and Joseph M. Johns, of Rockville, who were acquitted yesterday at Cincinnati. While it has been admitted for some time that the case against the Indiana men was weak, it was believed be understood, as none of the clerks have among postal officials that the second trial been ousted from position nor has any one to conceal the disappointment felt over this that the government is a little uncertain about its case against Machen and the Groff brothers. Machen's trial has been this has given rise to the report that the this probably will be done soon, and within authorities desire more time in which to the bounds of the civil service law. They strengthen their evidence before going into | are now on leave of absence and are draw-

Those much advertised documents, the Bristow report and the Bonaparte-Conrad | shown in the statement the correspondent report, have not yet seen the light of day. says that John S. Pernett is "running for A conference was held at the department | sheriff." The fact is that Mr. Pernett was to-day concerning them. Postmaster General Payne and Fourth Assistant Bristow discussed the subject for more than an hour, but the date of publication is as un-

There are indications that efforts will be There are indications that efforts will be over the selection of a county chairman made at the regular session of Congress has never been amicably settled and bids to secure the passage of a bill framed on lines following the recommendation of the Grand Army at its last annual encampment. This organization urged that all soldiers over sixty-two years of age should be paid a pension of \$12 a month, and that the widows of such soldiers shall be placed on the pension rolls. Representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, who are in charge of the matter, have received much encouragement from members of both uses of Congress. The Indiana Republicans, especially Representative Holliday, who will be a member of the pension committee, are much interested in this proposed legislation. Doubt is expressed that certain action can be secured at this time on | in Union county, looking over political account of the fact that such a measure would increase by many millions the expenditures on account of pensions.

Telegrams received from Indiana people from Hallfax are to the effect that Col. W. R. Holloway is improving, and he is now believed to be out of danger. As soon as he is able to report for duty Colonel Holloway will undonbtedly secure a long leave of absence. He will then proceed to In-

A decision will be reached at the War Department early next week in the case of Captain Hoyt McClain, of the Indiana Guard, who is an applicant for a place on the staff of the judge advocate general of house-for Speaker Cannon will occupy a the army. If any one out of the regular McClain will undoubtedly have first consideration. The impression is that an officer will be given the vacancy.

The plans for the public buildings at Muncie and Vincennes are nearing com-They will be ready in time to permit of building permissions early in the

XXX Frank L. Jones, former superintendent of public instruction in Indiana, is in Washington. He comes here to confer with Senator Fairbanks concerning the status

Rural free delivery will be established at Nabb, Clarke county, Indiana, on the recommendation of Senator Fairbanks. x x x The Indiana Republicans here express the opinion that the differences in the or-

ganization in the State will soon be ad-

justed. They expect that complete harmony will prevail early in the new year.

The question of the appointment of receiver to take charge of the affairs of the Indiana National Bank, of Elkhart, which closed its doors this week, will be decided as soon as National Bank Examiner Bosworth has made a report to the controller of the currency. Applications for this appointment continue to pour in from the State. Morton B. Hawkins, of Indianapolis, is among the latest to make his wishes known in this connection.

x x x Representatives Overstreet, Watson and Brick left for Indiana to-night. They will return in time for the regular session in

An additional carrier has been allowed for services in the postoffice at Union City on the recommendation of Representative

George H. Bradley has been commissioned postmaster at Haskell, Ind.

Rural carriers have been appointed in Indiana as follows: Carlos, Elmer E. Coggeshall and J. E. Severson; Crete, Ephraim B. Anderson and Perry M. Taylor; Farmland, Charles P. Snyder and David H. Morris; Lynn, James E. Bascom and John H. Porter; Parker, William G. Moulton and Charles C. Moulton; Union City, Willard H. Smith and Claude H. Smith. J. E. M.

RECENT STORY IN A CINCINNATI PA-PER OF U. S. DEPOT SHAKE-UP.

Strong Denial of Statement that Changes in Jeffersonville Institution Were Inspired by Politics.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Nov. 21.-A recent statement in a Cincinnati paper in regard to the alleged "political" shake-up at read here with a mixed feeling of amusement and indignation-amusement because of some of the absurd statements it contained and indignation at the great number of misstatements it made. The article stated that the readjustment of the employes at the local depot was purely a poman, of Washington, assistant quartermaster general, was prompted in his actions by a political motive instead of a desire to bring about a better condition of affairs in the management of the quartermaster's depot here. This statement is unfair to Colonel Pullman and to General Charles F. Humphry, quartermaster general, under whose orders Colonel Pullman was acting. While it has been charged that a small clique was running things at the local depot, yet it has never been considered wholly political, but it had managed affairs in such a manner that the force was badly disorganized and little good feeling prevailed among the employes. It was to straighten out this condition that Colonel Pullman was sent here. His investigation was carried on in a dignified manner and he did not connive with local politicans. The statement that on his arrival he was met at a Louis-ville hotel by Postmaster N. H. Myers and Ward H. Watson, and a plan to be folknown that no one here knew what kind of a report Colonel Pullman would make

tion had caused a widening of the breach between the Republican factions here, and almost in the same breath added that both factions were anxious for a change at the depot. If both factions wanted the change, between them? Like all other towns in the State, the two senators have their following here, but the two factions are more nearly solidified now than they have been for years. At the last city election both sides worked side by side and the best of feeling existed. If there is any fight over the formation of a new organization, and if either faction is pushing any one of its number for a place on the local committee, ested themselves in the case that the civil service rules have been violated by the readjustment at the depot. On just what grounds they base this statement cannot uld end in conviction. No effort is made of them had his salary reduced, and, as it partment may transfer clerks from one case. The opinion is freely expressed here | place to another at its will, it cannot be seen where any violations have occurred. It true that W. T. Williams, chief clerk, and T. H. Upperman, correspondence clerk, whose places have been filled by other men, oned twice on various pretexts, and have not been assigned to new places, but

they spent some time together, when duties

man knows that he would not allow politics

The report also said that the investiga-

ing their salaries. As an example of the ignorance of facts elected sheriff last November and will take his office in a few months. The article concludes by stating that although there are two factions in the Democertain now as it has been for many weeks. cratic party here, they are working har-moniously together. This is not the case. An ugly row that was raised a year ago fair to develop into a general fight over the selection of a new chairman. The bitterest fight will be over the selection of a candidate for circuit judge, both factions having candidates whom they are determined to nominate. The facts are that

the Democrats of Clark county need not go hunting around the Republican camp for dissatisfaction and factional fights, as they have an abundance at home to contend

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LIBERTY, Ind., Nov. 21.-Otho Williams, of Henry county, candidate for the nomination to Congress, spent several days prospects here. He says he is in the race to stay and believes he can make quite a showing. This county is considered strong for Watson, however, and his re-election is looked upon here as certain. Republi-

Williams Looking After Fences.

Between Wealth and Poverty.

Senator Beveridge.

cans in this part of the State are, almost

to a man, in favor of the re-election of

New York Commercial Since wit and humor were so long associated with the speaker's office Speaker-tobe Cannon will be expected to say many funny things. His humor is not of the same sort that caused thousands of stories to be told of Thomas B. Reed, but Cannon already has a fine record as the author of "dry" sayings. The latest is about his private residence this winter. Somebody remarked to him the other day that it was a good thing to live in one's own house. "Wal, yes, it is," was the reply, in a drawl not unlike that of the late Mr. Reed. "It isn't such a fine house, though. It's up here on Vermont avenue, half way between wealth and poverty.' Mr. Cannon's description of the locality was strictly correct. He will live in a neighborhood that is neither as plebeian as Northeast Washington nor as ultra-fashionable as Connecticut and Massachusetts avenues and Washington Heights.

People having no false pride, serve Cook's Imperial Champagne at club and home banquets, entirely through preference.

GEN. AND MRS. WOOD ALLEGED TO HAVE ACCEPTED PRESENTS.

Feature of Testimony Before the Senate Committee That Was Ruled Out Because It Was Hearsny.

LAWYER CONANT EXAMINED

SAID A SILVER DINNER SET WAS PRESENTED TO THE WOODS.

Alleged to Have Been in Return for Granting a Gambling Concession at Havana.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.-The Senate military committee to-day continued its investigation of the charges made against Gen. Leonard Wood. Major Rathbone, who filed many of the charges, was the first witness. He was asked if he had given out statements concerning the committee's inquiry and admitted that he had done so. He was requested in the future to consider whatever took place inside the committee room to be executive and agreed to refrain from making public any of the subsequent proceedings.

The committee decided that all extraneous irrelevant evidence should be excluded. Hearsay testimony, if even supported by documents known to be on file at the War Department were included in the matter ruled out, as was that of the witnesses who told of the general impressions relating to the acceptance of gifts from the Jai Alai, this connection much of the evidence of- the final vote on Dec. 16, or a little more fered by Ernest Lee Conant, of the Havana than a week after the convening of the reg-ular session of Congress. There was no opmethods of procedure are those of a court of justice with the members of the committee serving as court and jury.

"If Gen. Leonard Wood were on trial for his life he would not receive instructions from the court more favorable than the rulings which have been made by the Senate military committee in present investigation," said a member of the committee tonight, when asked about the methods used in dealing with the various witnesses ex-

It is understood that in the event of a decision by the committee favorable to General Wood the fight will be transferred to the floor of the Senate. In fact, notice of committee by one of the senators who joined in the protest against General Wood's confirmation to be a brigadier gen-

The entire afternoon was occupied by the committee in examining Mr. Conan. In connection with the case of the acceptance of the presents from the Jai Alai by general and Mrs. Wood, Mr. Conana told of a telegram which was sent from Havana to New York while the granting of a concession to the establishment was pending. The story of the telegram was told to Mr. Conant by G. Lawton Childs, a shareholder in the Jai Alai. He said that Pedro Galbis, secretary of the establishment, went to New York to purchase a silver dinner set for General Wood, and while there was ordered not to make the investment until notice of the granting of the concession was printed in the Official Gazette at Havana. The concession was granted, a telegram sent Galbis, and, according to Mr. Conan, the purchase made at a cost of \$5,100.

tee ruled this testimony out of order. Galbis is dead, but it is said the telegram can be produced and will be offered to the Senate. Request has been made that the committee subpoena a number of army officers who served in Cuba with General Wood, but thus far no action has been taken by the committee in that direction.

After considerable discussion the commit-

who was in Cuba during the American occupation, told the committee that he had obtained the affidavits made by shareholders of the Jai Alai Company which had been filed by Major Rathbone. In the affidavits the shareholders declared their stock had been assessed for the purpose of paying the cost of presents which were given by the gambling establishment to Gen. and Mrs. Wood. Members of the committee took great interest in these charges and questioned the witness con-Mr. Browne was questioned also in re-

gard to the charge that General Wood knew the character of the Jai Alai when he argued in favor of granting it a concession to operate. When reference to this charge was made by Mr. Browne he was asked by Senator Cockrell to substantiate his assertions. He did so by directing atnewspapers showing the nature of the Jai Alai's establishment. These statements included a copy of the company's by-laws, and it was declared that these had been suppressed by General Wood in his statement to the War Department concerning the establishment. The ground gone over by Mr. Browne is covered in the general statement of charges filed with the committee by Major Rathbone. It is expected Mr. Browne will again be called before the investigation is concluded. Secretary Root, in response to a request

from the military committee, has sent a report upon the military record of General It is a strong commendation of that officer. The secretary reviews his career, pointing out that he was first a line officer and then became a surgeon. When a surgeon he asked and obtained command of troops in the Geronimo campaign, and in this connection he appends letters of commendation by General Miles and the late General Lawton. He also points out General Wood's services during the Spanish war and calls attention to the fact that he has been five times named as a general officer, twice as a brigadier general of volunteers, once as a major general of vol-unteers, once as brigadier general in the regular army and again as major general in the regular army. Secretary Root, in his letter, does not make any reference or reply to the charges that have been made against General Wood as military Governor

ENTITLED TO \$12 A MONTH.

Pension Commissioner Ware Decides in Favor of Mexican Veterans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.-Commissioner of Pensions Ware has decided that the Mexican war veterans who are on the rolls at \$8 a month are entitled to an increase to \$12 a month, despite a conflict of declarations as to what constitutes the sixty days' service required of these veterans. The Pension Bureau during the eighties issued pensions at \$8 each a month on the construction that the time of the homeward travel after discharge was to be included in | future is very bright. the sixty-day requirement. Former secretary of the interior subsequently held that travel time is not part of the service, but Congress at the last session pensioned at London Answers. \$12 those then "on the rolls at \$8" on account of the Mexican war. Commissioner Ware has now decided that, despite the departmental construction, the act of Congress makes it obligatory to increase the pensions of those already on the rolls, irrespective of any faultiness in the original action of this bureau in granting pensions.

Parcel Post Treaty Signed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.-Postmaster General Payne and Arthur Raikes, the British charge d'affaires, to-day signed the parcels post treaty with Hong-Kong, and it will be approved immediately by President Roosevelt. The treaty will take effect on Jan. 1, 1904, and provides a maximum limit of four pounds and six ounces.

Long Cruise for a Squadron. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.-The battleship and cruiser squadron of the Asiatic station

has been ordered to cruise to Honolulu, a

ippines. The cruise will begin in a few days. It will require from fifteen to eighteen days to reach Honolulu, where a stop of probably two weeks will be made, when the return voyage will begin. The vessels to make the cruise are the Kentucky, Rear Admiral Evans's flagship, Wisconsin, Ore-

Gen. Young Favors the Canteen. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.-Although he has held his office for only a few months, Lieut. Gen. Young, chief of staff, has made a report to the secretary of war. It is said for the most part to be a compilation of recommendations made by subordinate officers. General Young urges the re-establishment of the canteen. Regarding the general staff system, he says: "The experience gained during this short period does not afford sufficient basis for an exhaustive discussion of the merits of the system, which should be deferred until experience in its actual administration has extended over a greater period. In the results thus far attained the wisdom of the authorities in promoting this measure seems fully justi-fied."

For Drunkenness on Duty.

partment is informed that Lieut. G. L. P. Stone, of the navy, attached to the monitor Wyoming on the Pacific station, was convicted by court-martial of drunkenness on duty and sentenced to lose ten numbers in his grade and to be publicly reprimanded by the secretary of the navy. Rear Admiral Glass, in reviewing the proceedings, said that he did not regard the sentence awarded as adequate to the offense committed by Lieutenant Stone, but approved the sentence "in order that the officer might not entirely escape punishment for his very serious offence." The secretary of the navy has ordered the publication of the proceedngs, findings and sentence in this case, together with the remarks of Admiral Glass, as a compliance with that portion of the sentence calling for a reprimand.

Senate Will Vote Dec. 16.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.-The Senate committee on foreign relations to-day authorized a favorable report on the bill giving effect to the Cuban reciprocity treaty. The Republican and Democratic leaders of the Senate were in conference much of the time to-day over the question of fixing a fice and made a lengthy confession which time for a vote on the Cuban reciprocity bill, and, so far as they were empowered to companied by General and Mrs. Wood. In | do so, entered into an agreement to take portunity to consult some of the Democratic senators who desire to speak on the bill, but it is not doubted that they will assent to the arrangement.

More "Mosquito" Ships Needed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- Recent events in isthmian and South American waters have convinced the Washington government of the necessity of increasing its mosquito fleet. The matter has been called by the State Department to the attention of the Navy Department, and Secretary Moody, after a careful study of the subject, has decided to recommend to Congress in his annual report that an adequate number of these vessels, probably not fewer than six, shall be authorized. These boats will be of the Nashville type, with certain modifica-tions. They will be of about 1,000 tons displacement, and will cost about \$250,000 each. They will be especially useful in the waters of the southern American republics.

Clerk Bacon Removed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- Frank Bacon, clerk in the city postoffice, who signed eral officials in connection with the case of Louis Kempner, the recently dismissed chief of the registry division of the Post-office Department, has been removed by order of the postmaster general. Bacon charged that Chief Inspector Cochran and other officials smuggled cigars through the mails without paying duty. His case has been before the postmaster general for some time and the charge he made, not being sustained, was recommended for dismissal.

The Isle of Pines Treaty. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- The treaty for

the cession of the Isle of Pines to Cuba was to-day favorably acted upon by the Senate committee on foreign relations, and it will be favorably reported to the Senate at the next executive session.

COUNTRY PARSON'S VIEW.

No Race Suicide Among Farmers He Declares.

Boston Advertiser. "Crowded cities cause many men to lead a life of single blessedness; the loneliness of the country drives men to matrimony. There is no race suicide in the country," said the Rev. J. N. Pardee, of Sutton, in his address on "The Country Town as a Country Parson Sees It" at the monthly meeting of the Unitarian Club. "Great changes have taken place in the country during the last forty years, and recent literature bearing on rural life does not show these changes. Dramatists and story writers are forced to resurrect old figures and dialect which sleep in the graveyard of memory. "The great changes wrought by new in-

ventions, and concentration of capital have taken most of the young blood from the country, but they have also taken the undesirable proletariate, the loafer and vagabond, and there are now no class dis-

changed the population have also changed agricultural system. Agricultural oducts have increased in value a nun dred fold, and the farmer of to-day is a shrewd, energetic scientist, progressive with the new theories evolved in agricultural institutions. Country libraries are filled with useful books, and the librarians claim that readers call for books of information almost exclusively. "The farmer is still the poet and the

artist as well as the practical business man and financier. However he may look outside, he is no slouch inside. "Home conditions are materially im-The farmer's wife is not a slave and a drudge, the girls are educated, and the boys, if they show capability in making use of their opportunities, are sent to college to make themselves what they will. Old customs have decayed, and refinement is everywhere seen. "The country schools have been im-proved, so that they are now in a position

to compete with the city schools along all "The labor problem is not solved as yet. Before the war there were plenty of good men for small wages, now there are only unskilled men who demand high wages. "The country church is the center of in tellectual and moral life in the community. The minister is no longer a dogmatic ecclesiastic, but a power, whose force is

as great as his personality will allow him

"The eccentric rustic is no more, but any one staying in the country, who can catch glimpses of real life, will find that the heart is still sound to the core. J. W. Stockwell, ex-secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, and agent representing the State agricultural exhibit at the St. Louis fair, made an interesting address, "The Country Town as Seen by a Farmer.' According to him the trusts and the un-

equal taxation system are the only things holding the country back to-day, A new agricultural era is beginning, and with the improving of the schools, libraries and other country institutions, the

liams, said: If Sahara Were a Sea.

French engineers have declared it is perfectly feasible to convert the desert of Sahara into a vast lake, thus opening to commerce great regions of the interior of Africa, which can now only be reached by long, tedious and dangerous caravan journeys. They say that a large portion of the

waters of the ocean the great change could

would be small compared to the benefits which would accrue. If the whole desert lay below the level of the Atlantic the flooding of it would create a sea more than four times as big as the Mediterranean; but as the Sahara is | itan lines, said: composed of elevated plateaus, mountain ranges and depressions, only a part would be covered with water when the waves of our force. I sent a letter to Commissioner the ocean were let in, and the new sea thus | Williams and I have sent similar letters formed would be an irregular body of water, probably of about the same size as | the impression that political influence is the Mediterranean. Great commercial cities | necessary to obtain work on our road. We would at once spring up on its shores and trade and civilization strike at once to the heart of Africa. The sea of Sahara may distance of 3,500 miles, in place of the usual never become a reality, but, in any event, do not care where they stand politically." vibrations are the louder in order to know humphreys Med.

At the car barns of the Sixth avenue line, the direction of the lighthouse and his own Streets, New York. winter maneuvers in the waters of the Phil- it is a gigantic and pleasing dream.

WHOLESALE CORRUPTION ALLEGED AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Seventeen Former City Officials, Including an Ex-Mayor, Charged with Accepting Bribes.

SALSBURY CONFESSION 0F

EX-CITY ATTORNEY WHO SERVED SENTENCE FOR ONE OFFENSE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- The Navy De- | Was Threatened with Prosecution on Another Charge and Then Revealed the Whole Conspiracy.

> GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 21.-Warrants were issued to-day for seventeen former city officials, charging them with accepting a bribe in connection with the famous Garman Cameron scheme for supplying the city with water from Lake Michigan.

All of the warrants are the result of the

confession made by former City Attorney Lant K. Salsbury on his return last week from serving a two years' term in the Detroit House of Correction for breaking the federal banking law in connection with the scheme. While in prison Salsbury's conviction on a bribery charge in the state courts in connection with the same matter was affirmed by the Supreme Court, and with the prospect of being returned to prison Salisbury went to the prosecutor's ofresulted in to-day's issuance of warrants. Following are those indicted: Former Mayor George A. Perry, State Senaformer member of the Board of Pub lic works, and the following exaldermen, who were in office when the attempt was made to put the water deal through: James McCool, Peter Depgater, Jacob Ellen, Malachi Kinney, John T. Donovan, Jacob Mot, Abraham Ghisels, Charles Johnson, Riner Stonehouse, Daniel Losier, John McLachlan, Clark Slocum, John Muir and Adrian Shriver. The amounts the respondents are charged with having received out of the alleged boodle fund range from \$200 to \$3,333.

Revelations of the morning, in the service of the warrants, show that the Common Council was controlled during the attempt to put through the water scheme with the fourteen votes, which included both Democrats and Republicans. The aldermen are charged with having received \$300 to \$500 each. Mayor Perry's share, it is charged in the warrant, was \$3,333, and Cory P. Bissell is charged with receiving \$500, while State Senator Burns is alleged to have received \$200 for his support.

It has developed that Salsbury's first confession, made last week, was not so complete as the prosecution had hoped for. Prosecutor Ward went to work at once upon the leverage offered by the incomplete statement and secured enough additional evidence, so that Salsbury was summoned again last night for a conference. The result, the prosecutor says, was a statement which is regarded as complete.

When ex-Mayor Perry heard of the warrant against him, he gave himself up. State Senator Burns and ex-Alderman Kinney came in next.

They were in custody of officers. Prosecutor Ward states that there were, according to Salsbury's confession, sixteen aldermen in the deal, two of whom have since died. Other aldermen who favored the deal at various times, did so because they believed in it, according to Salsbury and the other evidence which the prosecution has been able to gather. Consequently no more warrants will be issued for exaldermen. As to whether other city officials will be implicated, Prosecutor Ward will say nothing. Aldermen Jacob Mol. Charles T. Johnson, Reyner Stonehouse. De Pagter, Malachi Kinney, Adrian Schriver and Abraham Ghysels, it is charged. received \$350 each. Aldermen Daniel E. Lozier, Clark Slocum, James O. McCool. John Muir and John Donovan received \$500 each, it is charged. Four of the men arrested are members of the present Council, as follows: De Pagter, Ellen, Mol and

All of the warrants issued are sworn to by Salsbury, he having signed them last night in the presence of Judge Haggerty at the same time he made a sworn con-fession. According to his story, the conspirators planned to keep up a show of men in the deal championing another water scheme. Mayor Perry was to lead the opposition, and he was to be supported by a good number in the Council, but it was the plan that the mayor and the others should Ex-Alderman Ghysels, after hearing the complaint at his arraignment, charging him with receiving \$350, hesitated and then said to Judge Haggerty. "I did not take \$350, but I did get \$300." Then his attorney pulled him to one side and he finally anounced that he wanted an examination. Ex-Mayor Perry at first waived examination and he was bound over to the Superior Court. The bail was fixed at \$5,000. Perry said he would not furnish any such bail, but would go to jail first. He then changed his mind, demanding an examination, which was set for Nov. 23. All the other alleged conspirators, with the exception of Muir, who is sick, and Schriver, whose whereabouts are not known to the officers, were arraigned during the day and their examinations set for Nov. 30.

FOREIGN MOTORMEN.

American-Born Men Won't Work Long for Wages Paid.

New York Herald. strain of operating trolley cars in this city the Metropolitan Street Rallway Company has asked William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration, to inform young Irishmen, Englishmen or Swedes who speak the English language that positions as motormen await them on the surface roads. Immigrants who land upon these shores and who prefer city life to tilling virgin soil in the West are requested to present themselves at the offices of the company. If they satisfy the appointment clerk that they are qualified to handle the brake and controller hey are promised places at \$2.20 per day for the first year and a gradual increase thereafter. Special emphasis is laid upon the fact that no political influence is needed and the fact that the applicant is not a citizen will not bar him from becoming a Metropolitan employe. Oren Root, manager of the Metropolitan system, in a letter to Commissioner Wil-

"This company is having difficulty in obtaining the right sort of men for the position of motormen, and we are desirous, if possible, of bringing to the attention of the English, Irish and English speaking Swedish immigrants the fact that, if properly qualified, they can obtain positions on the surface roads of New York without any delay or political influence. Applications in person can be made any week day morndesert lies below the level of the Atlantic, ing at our appointment office, No. 769 Sevand that by digging a canal to let in the enth avenue. "I will greatly appreciate anything which you can do to facilitate the giving out of be effected easily and at a cost which

this information among the class of immigrants I have mentioned. Mr. Root, when asked yesterday if there were not enough men already in this country to fill the vacancies on the Metropol-

"We have about 12,000 men in our employ and we are constantly seeking to better to other labor bureaus in order to remove want good, strong men, such as young Irishmen or Swedes, who understand Eng-lish. They make good motormen, and we

Six Books For The Sick.

What I Learned After 30 Years.

Which shall

Book 1 on Dyspepsia. Book 2 on the Heart. Book 3 on the Kidneys. Book 4 for Women.

Book 5 for Men (sealed)

Book 6 on Rheumatism.

No money is wanted.

Simply select the book you need.

send?

It is my experience as a specialist of 30 years. In the book I tell how at last I found a way to reach difficult, deep-seated diseases. Thirty years of earnest, ardent toll in hospitals and at bedsides, made It possible for me to write these books.

The books tell how I perfected my prescription-Dr. Shoop's Restorative. How by scientific experiment I traced out the causes that bring on chronic diseases.

I found invariably where there was a weakness, that the inside

Where there was a lack of vitality, that the vital nerves lacked power. Where weak organs were found, I always found weak nerves. Not the nerves commonly thought of, but the vital organ's nerves.

The inside - the invisible nerves. This was a revelation.

Then my real success began.

Then I combined ingredients that would strengthen—that would; vitalize these nerves.

That prescription I called a restorative. It is known the world over now as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. After that I did not fall to cure one; case in each hundred. In the extremely difficult cases, my failures for five years were one in each forty treated. I found cancer incurable. Cancer is for surgery, not medicine.

Then how to get this prescription to the sick ones everywhere was my thought.

I must announce it in the public press. But, thought I, will they realize the real truth of my discovery-The real power of Dr. Shoop's Restorative? Then a way came to me-like a revelation.

"I will offer it to the sick on trial, said I. Then they will know I I wrote a reliable druggist in each city and village in America.

I got their consent to co-operate with me.

Now to any sick one Dr. Shoop's Restorative Can be Taken on Trial.

For a full month I will let you use it entirely at my risk. Send no money. Just write me for the book you need. When I send it I will tell you of a druggist near you who will permit the month's

Use the Restorative a month. Then decide. If you say to the druggist, "It did not help me," that will relieve you of any expense whatever. He will bill the cost to me. This is my way of clearing your mind of all doubt as to what Dr.

Shoop's Restorative can do. No matter how prejudiced, you cannot dispute this absolute security I offer.

You cannot resist an offer like this if you are at all sick. If you have a weakness, write me. If you can't do things like you used to do them, tell me about it.

Write in confidence. As a physician I will tell you a way to help. Get my book now-to-day. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 1790, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At druggists

conductors said last night that the long hours required by the trip system and the small pay, compared with the cost of living, caused many men to quit the company before they had been with it one year. "It often requires from twelve to thirteen hours to do ten hours' work, for which

a conductor is paid \$2 and a motorman \$2.20," said one conductor. "Single men may struggle along in New York on \$14 a week, but a man with a family would starve. The company is hard pressed for men, simply because so many of its old men quit and go to other cities, where the pay is just about the same and living is character.

living is cheaper.' TEST WINE BY TELEPHONE.

Recent Discovery in Paris of a Nev

Use for Electricity. London Telegraph. Wine testing by telephone is the latest application of electricity in Paris. Unscrupulous venders will not bless M. Maneuvrier, assistant director of the Laboratory of Researches of the Paris Faculty of Sciences. of ascertaining by the use of the new telephone how much a given quantity of wine has been watered. The principle on which the invention rests is the variable conducti-bility of different liquids, notably of wine and water. The originality of M. Maneuvrier's ingenious application is in his use of the telephone to determine to what degree the liquid under observation is a conductor. He has constructed an apparatus which achieves this object satisfactorily and accurately. By means of a chart'on which are set down in tabular form the results of various necessary calculations made by M. Maneuvrier for the purpose, an operator with the telephone can easily and in a short while find out the exact proportion of water in the wine which he is testing, whereas the chemical analysis processes hitherto em-ployed are lengthy, laborious and costly. The apparatus works as follows: Two ves-sels, one containing wine known to be pure,

the other the same quantity of the wine to be tested, are placed on an instrument out-wardly resembling a pair of scales. The tele-phone is in contact with both liquids. If the sample of wine under observation is as pure as the standard used for comparison, no In order to obtain able bodied motormen | sound is heard; if, on the contrary, it concapable of standing the nerve racking tains water, the tell-tale telephone "speaks." and the greater the proportion of water the louder the instrument complains. A dial on which a number of figures are marked is the proportion of water in the wine tested the operator moves a hand on the dial until the telephone, which has been "speaking" all this time, relapses into silence. The hand has thus been brought to a certain figure on the dial. This number is then looked up in a chart which the ingenious and painstaking inventor has drawn up, and corresponding to it is found indicated the exact proportion of water contained in the quantity of wine. M. Maneuvrier's remarkable invention can, he says, be easily applied to the testing of many other liquids and even solids, which may be adulterated by the addition of foreign matter possessing a conductibility dif-

> Signalling Under Water. Collier's Weekly.

ferent to that of the original substance.

The cause of three-fourths of the ship-

wrecks and loss of life at sea seems about to be removed. It is not a wire or even the air, but the water this time that is used to transmit sound vibrations. For some weeks there has been installed on the steamers of the Metropolitan Company of Boston, an apparatus which may yet make it possible for the vessel beating about the coast in a storm to know where the rocks and shoals are when the fog will not permit the light to be seen and the noise of the winds drown the sound of the bell-buoy or the siren; for a battleship to know of the approach of a submarine and a fishing smack of the approach of a liner off the banks of Newfoundland. The apparatus is extremely simple. It amounts to nothing more or less than ringing a bell under water, which the pilot or captain can hear telephonically. Screwed

on both sides of the vessel's hull are two

navigator has only to put the earplece to

his ear and ascertain on which side the

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Is based upon unquestionable principles of soundness of judgment. Its possession promotes industry, thrift and independence MONEY TO YOUR CREDIT in our savings department is your first step toward ownership. \$1.00 will start an account. WATCH YOUR SAVINGS GROW and work for you as you have for them. 3 per cent. compounded semi-annually. Read

The Marion Trust Co. N. E. Cor. Monument Place and E. Market St.

Hours 9 to 4. Closed Saturday Afternoon. position in the fog with comparative acbeen provided and it is used also to get more delicate intonations aboard a steel vessel. The value of the apparatus was put to a good test recently when the steamer James S. Whitney was approaching the Boston lightship on her return from New York. The lighthouse was obscured by rain and fog. Thanks to the signal apparatus, the captain immediately seard the bell and got his direction. It was not until five minutes after that he heard he light-

ship's whistle for the first time.

Saved by a Cigar. Rochester Post-Express. The satisfaction to be found is tobacco is no doubt rather soothing than stimulating. And yet one statesman of stote owed his life to a cigar. This was Guizot, who was probably a better historian than poli-

He was strolling in the public gardens in Paris one day when he observed an ill-looking fellow shadowing him. He sat down on a bench, and his persistent follower seated himself there also, all the time watching him with a threatening air. The historian was not troubled. He pulled a eigar out of his pocket and lighted it. At that action the strange man arose and muttered that he had been mistaken, as the scoundrel he meant to kill ! did not smoke. The historian was coesiderably puzzled by this occurrence until le learned several days afterwards that a man answering the discription of the fellow who had followed him had been arrested for a murderous assault on a public against whom he had a grudge.

in severe

GEO. R. NICOLL, Esq., Scotch Plains, N. J., writes: "I have taken your '77? for a severe Cold and was relieved so quickly that I wish to know about your other specifics.

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receivers, which are connected by wires with the wheelhouse. These receive the vibrations from the bell hanging in the water on the side of the lightship. The In small bottles of pleasant pellets that fit the vest pocket. At Druggists, 25 dents. Medica! Guide mailed free.

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